**Language Revision Topics – what you should know**

**You need to know how to answer questions on the following:**

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| **Language Feature** | **Note any examples /rules** | **Revision done (tick)** |
| **Punctuation:**Colon : | **Introduces items in a list****Introduces quotation****Introduces expansion of a point already made** |  |
| Semi –colon ; |  |  |
| Brackets ( )PARENTHESIS | Enclose additional information – always say ABOUT WHAT. |  |
| Double dash -……..-use term PARENTHESIS | Similar function to brackets |  |
| Single dash - | Always provides a pause – then you decide what happens next. Are you getting more info? Is the writer presenting some opposite view etc? |  |
| Ellipsis… |  |  |
| Exclamation mark! |  |  |
| Inverted commas  | Check – are they showing what someone has said? The title of a book/play etc? Round a foreign or technical word? Are they showing that the writer disagrees with a point of view? |  |
| **NOTE ABOUT PUNCTUATION** | **For all punctuation questions, try to relate your answer to the content of the passage, rather than just reciting rules** |  |
| **Sentence Structure:**List | **Don’t just say “ a list” – say what is IN the list** |  |
| Climax |  |  |
| Ant-climax |  |  |
| Inversion |  |  |
| Repetition |  |  |
| Rhetorical question  |  |  |
| Question |  |  |
| Minor Sentence |  |  |
| Single sentence para for effect |  |  |
| Balanced sentence/antithesis  |  |  |
| **Word choice** | Quote the word/s. Remember to use CONNOTATIONS – what do you associate with the word? |  |
|  **In your own words**  | ALWAYS TRY TO USE YOUR OWN WORDS UNLESS YOU ARE ASKED TO **QUOTE** OR **GIVE EVIDENCE** OR **WRITE DOWN** |  |
| **Write down the phrase…** | Do not write a whole sentence!  |  |
| **Link Questions** | The words “quote” refer back to the idea of OWN WORDS. The words “quote” introduce the new idea of OWN WORDS. |  |
| **Context questions** | **Two steps –** 1)Give meaning2) Quote the words or phrases that helped you **work it out.** |  |
| **Imagery:**Simile )Metaphor)PersonificationAnimal Imagery | **Give root of image – JUST AS…/SO…** |  |
| **Sound Devices**AlliterationOnomatopoeiaAssonance (similar vowel sounds in words) |  |  |
| Tone | **Sarcastic? Humorous? Angry? Surprised? Look at word choice/sentence structure to help you.** |  |
|  Exaggeration = Hyperbole | **I have millions of friends.** |  |
| Understatement | **I’m quite happy to be going on holiday.** |  |
| Anecdote  | **A wee story about the writer’s own experience, or something that happened to someone else. This will be used to illustrate the point the writer is trying to make. For example, if the passage is about cruelty to animals, she may tell you about a time she was walking in the park and came across a starving dog being beaten by its cruel owner.** |  |
| **Formal/Informal Language** |  |  |
| **Dialect** | Words belonging to a particular area – eg Nobody in London says “What’s the crack?” |  |
| **Dialogue**  | **Conversation . Check for “ “** |  |
| **Emotive language** | Deliberately chosen to make you feel anger…sympathy…dismay… |  |
| **Turning point** | Look out for conjunctions like BUT or HOWEVER at the start of a para. These may bring in a new point of view. |  |
| **Opening Para**  | How well does it do its job? Be prepared to quote from the rest of the passage. |  |
| **Closing Para** | How well does it do its job? Be prepared to quote from the rest of the passage. |  |
| **Euphemism**  | Making something unpleasant or crude sound more acceptable |  |
| **jargon** | Technical terms usually associated with a particular activity, eg camshaft, spark plugs… |  |
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